



The Harvest

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MACDONALD COLLEGE - QUEBEC

TUESDAY JAN. 29, 1974

The McGill Senate Decision

AGRICULTURE TO BE TAUGHT DOWNTOWN

One more step towards the paradoxical urbanization of agriculture has been taken. On Wednesday January 16th the McGill Senate accepted in principle the motion favoring a move of the Faculty of Agriculture to the McGill campus. The motion included a statement whereby the move will be done after the provincial government gives McGill about 9.5 million dollars for the construction of new buildings.

This article will not attempt to follow the debate preceding the Senate decision. Instead the principal arguments for and against the move will be outlined, according to the different levels from which the choice was made: political, economical, academic and human factors.

At first, Dean Blackwood attempted to postpone the decision until more information available. This attempt was unsuccessful, partly because the Dean did not bring out any new, unexplored alternative.

POLITICAL FACTORS

Since 1970, when the decision was first taken, Principal Bell has maintained his stand. He did not seem very receptive for new ideas. Moreover, the

O.S.A. report (Operation Sciences Appliquees) first came out, it was suggested that agriculture at the university level be concentrated at Laval University, and that Macdonald College be closed. McGill quickly replied; the Faculty of Agriculture would soon be moved in town.

The provincial government accepted that McGill keep its Faculty of Agriculture. But it increased pressure against the University when it said it would stop paying the Macdonald College operating deficit. Since then the McGill Administration has accelerated the deadline for a move.

ECONOMICS

To maintain an English Faculty of Agriculture is both a political and economic choice. As Dean Blackwood exposed convincingly, it is essential that the province of Quebec continue its research program in agriculture. The food and fiber industry is a source of livelihood for a number of people and is essential for the prosperity of the province. Dean Blackwood added that these goals would best be reached on the present campus, rather than in town.

Meanwhile Vice-Principal Frost noted that Macdonald suffered a chronic deficit of about \$1,000,000 per year. The figures are debatable, especially in the long run when some other important expenses or source of revenues may alter the picture. Comparing both alternatives, we see that a move will involve about a \$10 million construction bill. Staying at Macdonald may involve renovations estimated at up to \$5 million and an operational yearly deficit of about \$500,000. In one word, the economic choice is practically indifferent.

ACADEMIC FACTORS

According to the McGill Administration, academic arguments outweigh all other arguments. Principal Bell talked about the exciting new possibilities that would emerge downtown. Certainly the Department of Renewable Resources would benefit from interdisciplinary research. The Faculty of Agriculture would come out of its isolation. The greater competition would theoretically improve the quality of teaching, the course of agriculture would tend toward more theoretical bases.

On the other hand, the students in agriculture would suffer much loss of time and convenience, having to travel to the Macdonald Farm for practical field work. Just being downtown will not necessarily create more ties between Agriculture students and students from other faculties... Indeed, some faculties are quite isolated from others (Engineering and Law for example) although they are located a few hundred yards from each other. Studying agriculture in the city may also hinder the student's chances of good employment. He will lack the practical feel of agriculture.

HUMAN FACTORS

Surprisingly these were discussed very little. The human aspect is perhaps the most important one in a wise decision about the future of Macdonald. If it is necessary to maintain an English faculty of Agriculture in Quebec, it is necessary that it be maintained at Mac-

events.

The activities are planned with the intent that Carnival week will have something that will attract everyone at Macdonald-Abbott and their friends.

As Chairman for "BLITZ-74" it is my pleasure to invite everyone on the Macdonald and Kirkland campuses to attend the Winter Carnival activities.

All that is left for everyone to come out and enjoy "BLITZ-74" with the thought in mind that through strong participation this year's Winter Carnival will be a week to remember.

**Winter Carnival
Committee Chairman
George Merry**

WINTER CARNIVAL WELCOME

The Macdonald-Abbott Winter Carnival is being held this year from February first to February ninth. For Macdonald College, this will be our twenty-second annual Winter Carnival and our third annual combined Mac-Abbott venture.

Carnival has always been "The" event of the College year. Every year it grows through experience and reinforces the primary purpose - a week of community activities i.e., fun, "good times" and a chance to let loose and dispense those post-Christmas Blues.

The Committee for "BLITZ-74" has been hard at work since the early fall in order to plan a full eight days of

WINTER CARNAVAL EVENTS

Friday Feb. 1

Carnival Fashion show.

Judging for Carnival Queen: Time: 7:30 p.m. Place: C.C. Lounge.

John Abbott Rock Dance featuring: The Grease

Ball Boogie Band: Time: 8:00 p.m. Place: C.C. Ballroom. Admission: \$2.00. Beer: 3/\$1.00.

Sat. Feb. 2

Woodsmen Competition: Time: 9:00 - 4:00 p.m. Place: Horticultural field.

Mini Royal: Time: 9:00 - 4:00 p.m. Place: C.C. Lounge.

Woodsmen Beer Party: Time: 4:00 - 7:00 pm. Place: Games Room. Admission: Free. Beer: 3/\$1.00.

Bar Disco featuring Grippenmire: Time: 8:30 - Admission: members \$0.50 nonmembers \$1.50.

Mon. Feb. 4

Noontime Activities - Buck-buck Contest: Scavenger Hunt.

Pub-Band: Time: 3:00 - 6:00 pm. Place: Games Room. Admission: \$0.50. Beer: 3/\$1.00

Boogie Night With John Lee Hooker: Time: 8:30 - 12:00 pm. Place: C.C. Ballroom. Admission: \$2.75. (Sign up at CC desk for all Noontime Activities).

Tues. Feb. 5

Noontime Activities: Mac vs Jac Lacrosse Game. Tricycle Race.

Pub-Band: Admission \$0.50. Time: 3:00 - 6:00 pm.

Film Festival featuring: The Mummy - Bela Lagosi - My Little Chickadee - May West, W.C. Fields Night in Casablanca - Marx Brothers. Time: 7:00 p.m. Place: Main Bldg. Assembly Hall. Admission: \$0.99. (canteen) Food Available.

Wed. Feb. 6

Sky Day to Bromont: Busses Leave: 7:00 am. (Leave Hill) - Return: 4:30 - 10:00 p.m. Bus \$5.00. Tow: \$2.25.

Thurs. Feb 7

Noontime Activities: Thunder Mug Race. Football game using a weather balloon.

Pub-Band: Admission \$0.50. Time: 3:00-6:00 pm.

Wine and Cheese Party: Time: 8:00-2:00 am.

Bavarian Band: Place: C.C. Ballroom. Admission: \$0.50.

Fri. Feb 8

Noontime Activities: Cross-Country Ski Race, Snowball Throwing Contest.

Pub Band: Admission: \$0.50. Time: 3:00 - 6:00 pm.

Rinck Night: 6:00 - 7:00 Free Skating. Time: 7:00 - 8:00 Girls Hockey Game.

Broomball: Mac-Jac Staff vs Mac-Jac Students. Time: 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Place: Glenfinnan Hockey Rink. Admission: Free.

Rink Night Beer Party: Time: 8:30 - 1:00 am. Place: C.C. Ballroom. Admission: \$0.99.

Sat. Feb. 9

Car Rally: at C.C. Time: 9:00.

Car Rally Beer Party: Time: 3:00 - 5:00. Place: Games Room. Beer: 3/\$1.00.

Carnival Ball: Time: 9:00 - 2:00 am. Place: C.C. Ballroom. Admission: \$6.50.

Featuring: Downchild Blues Band.

Compliments: Pierre L'Heureux

donald. On the McGill campus, it would probably wither away. People with a rural background wishing to study agriculture certainly will dislike going to the city, to the noise, to the pollution and the cement. Instead they will probably choose Guelph or Laval, whose campuses are in better environmental settings than McGill. Students from the city may still come to McGill in agriculture, but they will meet few people from the rural community and will have little contact with practice. Even worse, if the Faculty of Agriculture moves downtown it may have to let the government take over some of its services to the agricultural

community such as D.H.A.S. or Soil Tests, thus cutting the long-established links between Macdonald and farmers.

Only the Arts and Science Faculty Student Senator, Mr. Fogarty touched the aspect of human factors. He said that Macdonald served as a model for another kind of life, with a quieter pace and an environment in harmony with nature.

Finally the vote was taken. With all their wisdom, the Senators chose to reiterate the idea of moving the Faculty of Agriculture downtown. The vote: 28 against 22. Most people were glad a decision had been taken. But some wondered whether it was the right one.

Abortion: Should it be legalized?

Abortion is a strong issue affecting all persons in our and other societies be they white or black, married or single, male or female. The Harvest decided to find out how male and female students at Macdonald College feel about abortion. Their views and opinions are expressed in this article and we invite any student to express his views about this article in the next edition of the Harvest.

Jim Donaghue, a Ull Zoology student feels that the question "Should abortion be made legal in Canada?" is a question that has been discussed many times over.

"I'm sure most people have their own ideas on the matter. As for me, I think it should become a legal procedure in this country and most others too. Legally, an abortion is an act that runs along the same lines as murder or manslaughter. Technically one takes a human life when an abortion is performed. Who should decide whether or not this should be done? I think that the decision should be left entirely up to the mother. Having an unwanted child is

ill due to complications.

Recently Dr. Henry Morgantaler was acquitted on numerous charges of performing illegal abortions. He has admitted to doing at least 6,000 of these operations in the last five years. He has developed a method which is safe and 100% effective. In the past several years he has fought for the legalization of abortions in Canada but to no avail. He has even offered to train other doctors in the technique.

At present there are only 2 hospitals which will consider abortion. These are the Montreal General and the Royal Victoria Hospitals, and these two institutions cannot handle the demand for abortions. If a pregnant woman cannot get a legal abortion, she may go have one done by other means. Herein lies the problem. Many will go to the State of New York where abortion is legal. It is often an expensive venture. If she does not have the money and is desperate enough she'll have it done anywhere possible. Often the consequences are far more serious than having the baby in the first place.

numbers of women find themselves pregnant, and this situation must be dealt with.

Women are demanding equality in everything today. A woman's body is her own and she must have the right to make a decision on what to do with it. If she is pregnant, it is her right to have or not to have the child, not that of lawyers, doctors or politicians. There is a need for legal abortion in Canada, but how long will it take?"

Many persons will agree that abortion should be made legal for all, but there are also those who feel that a complete lifting of restrictions would be too drastic a measure. Barbara Hermon, a Ull Dietetics student tells why she favours abortion in certain situations and opposes it in others.

"We all know that the legalization of abortion is a controversial issue. This author is against abortion in principle but believes it should be legalized in certain situations for humanitarian reasons.

First: I will explain why I oppose abortion. If everybody agreed that the foetus was an object instead of a potential human being, then abortion would be a commonly accepted practice. However, already in the foetus is all that is necessary to allow it to grow into an adult being; the only difference between it and a new-born child is the amount of nutrition it has had, the total time it has lived, and the stage of its development. These are the same differences which exist between any two children of different ages. So the developing foetus is a premature human being and theoretically should be allowed to live.

Also, all unborn children are the same whether they are the longed-for offspring of loving parents or not. A woman who doesn't want her child can't allow herself to cure her problems by being blind to it and having it aborted. A human being's right to exist is inviolable, regardless of the circumstances under which he was conceived; he had nothing to do with them and therefore should not be punished for them. These are the principles which should apply in most cases.

Secondly: There are a few situations in which I think abortion is the best course of action, and should be legalized. These are cases in which the individual mother or her child would suffer more without the abortion than with it.

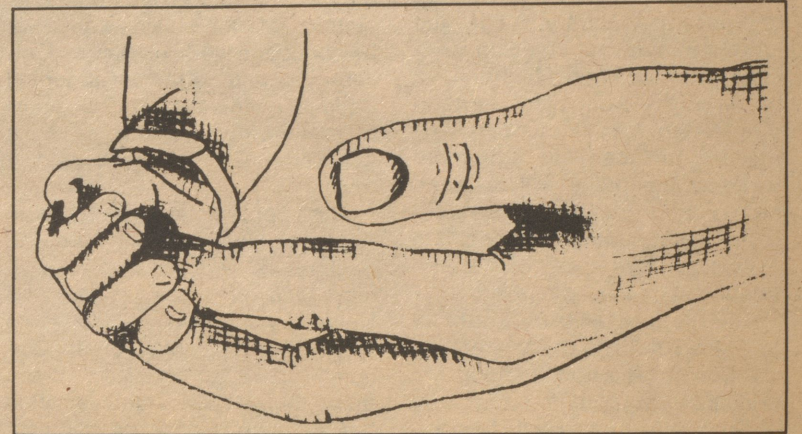
For instance, poor and ignorant young women living in slums of affluent societies are known to go to quack abortionists or try to abort themselves if they can't get a safe and legal operation

cheaply. Consequently there is a high incidence of infection, disease and even death among these women. Would it not be better if clinics were set up allowing them to have safe abortions? There probably wouldn't be any fewer abortions among them but there would be a drop in deaths and infections resulting from unsanitary and careless abortive techniques.

Another situation in which I feel abortion should be legalized is in overcrowded poor countries. Women there have many children, most of which die of malnutrition during their first year. It would make more sense for them to end all pregnancies beyond the

pregnancy. They may have been able to provide adequate food, clothing and education for their children in the past, but the arrival of another child may make this impossible. Is it not more important to provide adequate resources for the immediate family, rather than jeopardize their health and their futures by permitting the development of a foetus?"

Consideration of the physical and mental damage that may occur to a woman if a pregnancy is carried to full term is an important factor in determining whether an abortion is necessary. Ray Mitchell, a Ull student and father knows that "the concept of abortion



number of children they can support rather than allow the younger ones to die a lingering death during childhood. This is already done in some highly populated countries such as China, in conjunction with birth control.

For all of us in the western nations who are well off, at least the most liberal forms of abortion legislation, such as abortion on demand, shouldn't be made law. We know enough about birth control to prevent conception and if we don't, we can care for these "extra" children. If legal abortions were available to all, our society's standards concerning sex would be greatly relaxed; perhaps to the point where the fate of many unborn children would rest solely on the whim of irresponsible parents.

In conclusion I can say: Abortion should be permitted only for those who can't live without it."

Pam Nutter, also a Ull dietetics student shows a different side to abortion, one that many of us may forget.

"In recent years it has become apparent that mankind must take precautions to ensure that our remaining natural resources are used efficiently. Overpopulation is seen by many scientists as a major threat in this area. Wide - spread use of birth-control and abortion are advocated.

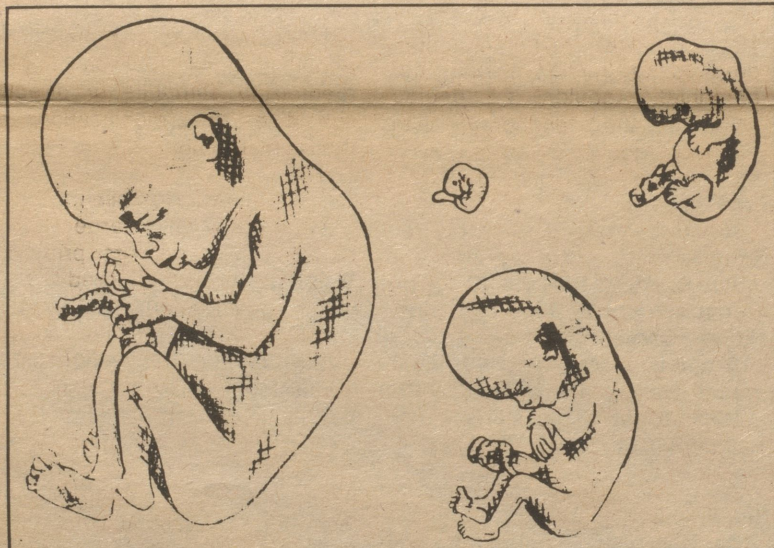
The quality of life must be considered not only on a world wide scale, but also on a family scale. Consider a low income family, faced with an unplanned

is not new, it has been done illegally for many years and has resulted in physical damage to many females.

I feel it should be legalized but controlled by a board made up of medical doctors and representatives from other walks of life under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. It should also be covered by the medicare programs with a record kept of every one done so that doctors can check to see if their patients have already had one to see if there was any complication and the reasons for abortion. This would help the board in further abortions on the same female and help in their evaluation of new abortion patients.

Some of the controls the board should keep in mind when evaluating the cases are things such as the physical damage and mental damage to the patient. It must not reach the point where abortion becomes just another means of birth control and this would be accomplished by the use of provincial boards."

Now that you know how your fellow students feel about the legalization of abortion, let us know if you agree or disagree with what they say.



far worse than preventing it from born. Up to a period of 24 weeks the fetus can feel nothing and it is totally unaware of its environment. How much will it suffer if it is allowed to be brought into the world where it is neglected and not wanted?

In Canada, an abortion will be performed up to a period of 24 weeks only if it is the decision of the doctor that birth will endanger the life of the mother. There seems to be a need for a revision of this law, for there are 10 times the number of illegal abortions as legal ones performed every year. Most of these illegal abortions are performed by "doctors" in private clinics, etc., and many of these are performed by men not qualified or capable of doing it. As a result many of the women who have an illegal abortion do often find themselves seriously

Every year more and more abortions are performed on unmarried women. And every year more and more of these women end up in the hospital with serious medical complications dues to an improperly performed abortion, unsterile conditions, etc. Some may even die because of it. The only way to prevent this is to make the operation legally available, inexpensive and safe.

In how many cases has a guy been informed by his girlfriend that she is pregnant, and is faced with the problem of what to do. Sure, it probably was their own fault, but this doesn't relieve the seriousness of the situation. How many girls find themselves pregnant, and not knowing who the father is? In this day and age, sex is a very open and free thing. We must have a way of coping with this situation. Contraception is a well known thing, but still large

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CHILE IN RETROSPECT

BY PETER WRENSHALL

Four months after socialism's most spectacular failure - the fall of the Allende regime in Chile on September 11, 1973 - the dust is still settling and will continue to settle for many months to come. The established media have ceased to see with sycophantic eulogies over Allende's alleged dedication to "peace" and the Chilean constitution, but the great maw of the press of the Canada - Chile Solidarity Committee and allied left-wing groups continues to pour out propaganda at a prodigious rate on the repression carried out by the current Chilean military regime. Before we are completely bemused by the posturing of the liberals in the media and the harangue of Allende's panegyrist in the radical movement, it is wise to look at a bit of the story behind September 11 and some of its implications.

CANADA'S RADICAL MOVEMENT GETS A BOOST

The federal government has been jockeyed, primarily by an ideologically motivated NDP opposition and to some extent by the opinion-makers of the liberal media, into accepting into the country hundreds of refugees from the Chilean military regimes. Ottawa has thus unwittingly played into the hands of Canada's Communist and radical movement, which has been mounting a propaganda campaign in the cities and on the university campuses against the "fascism" and "repression" in Chile. Already, some hundred and forty Chileans have been processed and cleared for entry into Canada by the Immigration Department in the next few days. Undoubtedly, many of these people have suffered unjustly at the hands of over-zealous junks, but it is also certain that a significant component are professional-leftist agitators who flourished while Allende was still in power. It would be realistic to foresee some Spanish names to appear among the select circle of people who surface in the pages of publications like Canadian Forum and other academic left periodicals. The situation with these refugees is not at all the same as with the Ugandans, who were almost exclusively upper middle-class people fleeing the racism and economic repression of a real racist regime for the freedom of a system considerably closer to free enterprise.

A parallel situation is developing in the universities.

The radical factions are pressuring administration through sympathetic arts faculties or political science departments to appoint far-left, pro-Allende academics from Chile to teaching posts. At McGill University, the Anthropology Department has applied for a Canada Council grant to hire an unnamed Chilean academic, described as very likely "being in danger from the military regime." The McGill Daily quotes Prof. Arcand of Anthropology: "A good opportunity to do something for Chile." He hoped that "other departments will follow our example" and went on to say (somewhat ominously) "This is part of a much wider movement which is beginning in Canada." The Association of Colleges and Universities of Canada (ACUS) is again applying the liberal interpretation of "academic freedom"

to the latest infusion of left-wing politicization in the universities - Prof. Arcand says that it "has taken a fairly sympathetic stand." The Canadian Association of Anthropology and Sociology was informing various departments of available Chileans.

It would be useful to know whether this organization has since 1949 informed the same departments of Chinese refugees available for teaching posts. Prof. Arcand goes on: "There are sources of funds. (It would be interesting to find out just what these sources are.) If there was a concerted effort by all universities and colleges, it could do something to help the problems of Chileans and as well, force the hand of the Canadian Government".

The Canada-Chile Solidarity Committee corps up here. After seeking his department's approval to hire a Chilean Arcand contacted this organization who supplied him with a list of Chileans available for university posts. (McGill Daily, Nov. 27, 1973).

And so the oligarchy of the campus Left perpetuates itself.

THE OLD STORY: INFILTRATION, SUBVERSION, TAKE OVER

Contrary to what the press

has been saying Allende came to power in 1970. Allende's government was not the first Marxist regime to come to power in an election. In postwar Czechoslovakia, a Communist came to power through constitutional channels. And there are numerous less well-known nations whose Communist governments were formed constitutionally. Actually, the stage had been set for Allende's takeover in Chile long before the November 1970 elections in fact, apart from the formality of the election, the events in Chile were not altogether different from those that occurred in other Marxist ruled countries like Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and China.

The previous government, formed by the Christian Democrats under Eduardo Frei, had since 1964 been moving leftward.

Some of the trappings of socialistic economic intervention, begun by Pedro Aquirre Frente Popular in 1938, had already been adopted by 1970. These created considerable economic difficulties even before Allende was elected. The Chilean Communist Party, the strongest force of the Allende coalition, was the third largest outside the Iron Curtain after French and Italian parties and received considerable Soviet support. The country was saturated with Soviet propaganda, and the Party had infiltrated into every key area of the Chilean culture and economy: they controlled the labour movement riddled the media, and had even penetrated business and banking. The three TV networks, infested with the Communists and their fellow travellers, continually beamed the revolutionary message. And there were as there always are, the naive, emotional students who will latch into any do-or-die revolutionary cause be it communist, Nazi or fascist. When the election came on late 1970 there was already a huge, coordinated force ready to take over the country if they failed in the election. The election was a three way split, with Allende's United Popular coming narrowly out on top. With this insufficient mandated (Less than 37% of the popular vote), the election was thrown to the Chilean Congress and according to tradition and under the treat of leftist violence, Allende was reluctantly confirmed. As one disaster created by the governments' policies followed another, the facade of the "peaceful road to socialism" was quickly dropped.

LIES AND DISTORTIONS

The world in left-wing propaganda is a bizarre shadow-world. In its killest form, leftist propaganda is puzzling and confusing to most citizens of a relatively free country such as our own. At its strongest, it presents a horrific Orwellian pseudo-reality tailor-made for people in countries like China where the state has taken the ultimate step of nationalizing their minds. As propaganda, the 12-page flyer, titled Behind the Coup in Chile, published by the Arts and Science Undergraduates Society at McGill is mild, but it shares the same characteristics as the most refined specimens of the art. Things are what they aren't, concepts shift subtly and take on different meanings; words don't have their ordinary meanings but become codes for completely foreign concepts.

When the two opposition parties gain almost twice as many votes as Allende's Unidad Popular, Allende has an electoral victory and is testimony to "a 1/2 prevalent desire in Chile for (socialistic) social change." Confiscation becomes "radical income distribution". "The economy was looking good" - in spite of hyperinflation reaching an average of 50-72% per quarter and as high as 350% annually. Elsewhere it is stated that Chile's GNP was increased by 8.5% in 1971 and unemployment dropped to 3.5%. In fact, the pamphlet couldn't decide whether the economy was "looking good" or was being "sabotaged by powerful U.S. multinational interests." The "electoral mechanism" is referred to unfavourably as allowing the Christian Democrats to maintain their majority opposition - the same "electoral mechanism" that made Allende president. The takeover of schools and the replacement of university heads by UP yes-men is "educational reform." The confiscation of land and livestock was "agrarian reform." The truckers' strike of October 1972 was a "bosses' strike." The truckers, who were almost exclusively self-employed and independent drivers, passed no one. Foreign terrorists who flocked into Chile were "mostly political exiles from repressive regimes in other latin American countries."

Other publications had ideological axes to grind. E. Bradford Burns in the Nation, said that he witnessed a pro-Allende demonstration that drew over 800,000 persons. Another witness, E.G. Martin of the Wall Street Journal, said that the same demonstration actually drew about 20,000 people - a figure corroborated by police. A picture of this demonstration appears in Behind the Coup in Chile. Martin also said that a demonstration was held the next day, attracting hundreds of

thousands - a demonstration which Burns somehow forgot to mention and whose picture of course, did not appear in Behind the Coup in Chile.

And the biggest lie of all: "The government of Salvador Allende never swerved from the legal path" has an answer best summarized by quoting from a resolution submitted by the opposition majority in the Chilean congress: "The government is not merely responsible for isolated violations of the law and the constitution; it has made them into a permanent system of conduct."

SABOTAGE OR SELF DEFENCE

True to the traditions of left-wing propaganda, Behind the Coup in Chile brought out its scapegoat to rationalize Chile's economic collapse under Allende. This canard is now the accepted theory among the radical and left-liberal publicists, and goes like this:

The "economic chaos" that was indeed rampant in Chile prior to the coup was not the result of Allende's bungling or "hastiness". Rather it was the consequence of a carefully planned sabotage of the Chilean economy. This plan was masterminded by powerful U.S. multinational corporate and banking interests and the Nixon administration. It was implemented to stimulate or directly subsidize the mobilization of the Right in Chile.

Behind the Coup in Chile

What is the charge being made here? It refers primarily to the drying up of credit from major U.S. banks, the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank. This cancellation of credit had precedent, including the nationalization of Kennecott and Anaconda Mining Corporations' holdings in Chile in July 1971. Privously, Allende had announced a policy of "due" compensation for nationalized property. Now, Kennecott and Anaconda's holdings in Chile had a book value of some \$436 million - a hefty sum. When it came time for Allende's government to pay up, he turned around and announced that these corporations had made \$714 million in "excess profits" so that they owed a debt to Chile which Allende was generously willing to forgive.

Then there is ITT. This corporate behemoth prior to 1972 was familiar to relatively few Canadians unless they have gone to the hardware store to buy some electrical cord or had seen ITT's telephone commercials on American TV networks. Then the columnist Jack Anderson thrust this corporation into the public light by his charge that ITT had

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EDITORIAL

The Swan's Song

The McGill Senate has already chosen. Macdonald should move. It is late but not yet too late, for Macdonald students and staff to make their position publicly known.

The choice is clear: either accept the Senate's decision or resist it. At this stage, indifference would be that amount to cowardice. Whoever cares about the future of agriculture in Quebec and about the future use of the Macdonald campus must make a clear and public choice.

Not so long ago, I wrote in this column about the advantage of a move. There are indeed some academic advantage: a greater choice of courses downtown and interdisciplinary research. But some disadvantages now appear to clearly dwarf those conveniences. Particularly the loss of the environment' of the closeness to the earth, of the friendliness on a small campus.

If the majority of students on this campus believe in the future of this institution they should make themselves clearly heard. However we should not follow the path of listlessness of recent Student's Councils. Because it is urgent that we make our voices heard if we wish to have any weight in the final decision which will come from Quebec City.

We need to put some effort and use some imagination if we hope to strongly defend our case. We need to find alternative solutions to the chronic deficit of Macdonald College. We need to inform as many people as possible and bring up our case to the provincial ministers of agriculture, education and the environment.

There are a few solutions to the economic impasse of this College. The provincial government could provide some money to pay part of the annual deficit, the Macdonald Foundation may provide some additional funds. There is an even more challenging possibility: Macdonald College or McGill University should invite l'Université du Québec to form a French Faculty of Environmental Studies on the Macdonald Campus. The experience would probably be unique in North America: agricultural and environmental studies would be taught to the two national communities, together on a small campus. The environment would easily attract many outside professors on sabbatical leaves, from diverse disciplines, and of diverse origin (either French or English speaking).

Those who do not see any future in Macdonald are not very imaginative. For the future could be much more challenging than the present. Therefore the Student Society should form a committee, to coordinate action to press the government into a wise choice for the future of agriculture and of Macdonald College.

I hope we will not be able to sadly look back a few years hence at what we should have done.

Philippe Savoie

The Harvest

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THE NUTRITION CANADA SURVEY: ARE WE AS HEALTHY AS WE THOUGHT

On Friday evening, January 11, Macdonald staff and students invited Dr. Allen L. Forbes, Director of the Nutrition Bureau in Ottawa to the Campus to speak about Nutrition Canada and its recent survey of nutritional health of Canadians. This survey, conducted between 1970 and 1972, is the most comprehensive nutritional study ever done on the population of a country, and the first of its kind in Canada. Its purpose is twofold; first, to identify nutrient deficiencies among different classifications of the population and second, to find dietary patterns so that policies concerning fortification of food and additive can be re-evaluated.

For the survey, the Canadian population was divided into three sectors: The General Population (in the ten provinces, excluding Eskimos and Indians), the Indians (on reserves in the provinces); and the Eskimos (in five settlements in the territories). Within each of these classifications, males and females from each age grouping were sampled and had their nutritional status evaluated. This was based on diet surveys, clinical and dental examinations, and biochemical of blood and urine.

Dr. Forbes presented a series of slides which showed the extent of various nutrient inadequate among the different groups of Canadians. He discussed the implications of specific findings and stressed that evaluation of nutritional status was based on correlations among the clinical, dietary, and biochemical evidence.

The survey used the Dietary Standards for Canada which outline the amount of each nutrient required for best nutritional health as the basis for determining the adequacy of various nutrient intakes. A large percentage of all Canadians appeared to have at least less than optimum intakes for any nutrients such as iron, calcium, and vitamin D. Both the General Population and Indians suffer from similar types of deficiencies however those among the Indians were generally worse. Many Eskimos have exceptionally low intakes in certain nutrients such as vitamin C, and showed obvious evidence of the lack during examination.

Dr. Forbes pointed out that the survey probably accurately reflects the nutritional status of Canadians because of the uniformity of data collection and processing across the country. If there is any error in the survey's results it is probably because less than 100% of those who were selected actually participated in it. Some of those

who didn't may have stayed away for health reasons (particularly older people) making the survey's assessment a little too optimistic.

One point which Dr. Forbes brought up was the problem of overweight. Clinical evidence showed a high incidence of overweight, and yet caloric intakes from the diet survey were comparatively low. Dr. Forbes attributed this to the sedentary lifestyle to which Canadians have become accustomed and mentioned that the most probable solution would be more exercise. He said in general it would be unwise to put too much emphasis on low calorie diets as this may worsen the already low nutrient intakes.

Another interesting thing which Dr. Forbes mentioned was that there is little protein deficiency in the General Population (except among pregnant women). Perhaps this indicates that our concern with the effects of protein malnutrition among people of poor nations makes us tend to over-

emphasize it in our diets, especially since high protein foods are so plentiful here.

Although the preliminary of the survey is out the data is still being analysed. There analyses are the basis on which programs and policies are being formed to solve nutritional problems. Ways of alleviating nutrient inadequacies are being studied (for example by extending food fortification programs). The survey's results should indicate where revisions in the Dietary Standards for nutrients intakes are necessary. The formation of government sponsored nutrition education programs, especially among school children and pregnant women already been made a priority.

Information Canada has published a preliminary report by Nutrition Canada to the Department of Health and Welfare. Within the next two years, twenty more volumes will be published and these will discuss the survey's findings and recommendations more fully.

Barbara Hermon

Letter to the Editors...

A DEATH BLOW TO THE COLLEGE...

In Friday's faculty meeting, Dean Blackwood revealed a plan to "get MacDonald College's tuition fees in line with the rest of the University" meaning that the downtown czars have decided to raise our fees:

-Where we now pay 525 per year, including a 57 Student Services (what services?) fee, and a 43 Student Society fee,

-Next year, according to the plan, the cost of an education would rise to \$16.50 per credit, plus \$60 for Student Services, and \$33 (reduced) for the Student Societies.

Therefore, a minimal 30 credit course load would cost \$588. Students taking 6 courses each semester would be charged \$687. Surveying, projects, and other additional courses would bring the total still higher.

BUT THIS IS NOT ALL - every year thereafter, our fee per credit would be raised approximately one dollar, at least to \$19, and possibly higher.

These increases would apply to Macdonald College only, and, worst of all, "NONE OF THIS MONEY WOULD BE RETURNED TO THIS FACULTY (to quote the Dean).

Here we are with laboratories needing improvement,

a library needing books, buildings needing renovation, an almost non-existent audio-visual system, and downtown they want to raise our fees 25%, and give nothing back for it! Macdonald students have traditionally enjoyed lower fees than the rest of the University, and for good reason.

-Our role in Quebec is vital. There is no factor which accounts for standard of living like food production, and yet, less than 0.1% of Quebec's farmers are graduates of an agricultural college (as compared to 9% in Manitoba). Also, over one half of Quebec farmers earn less than \$5000 per year. More farmers leave for the cities each year, and yet it is urgent that food production increase with our growing population.

Summary of the Dean's Proposals: - Fees next year to be \$16.50 per credit, plus \$60 Student Services fee, plus \$33 Student Society fee. -Fees to be increased each year, at least to \$19 per credit in 1976.

-None of this increase in fees to be returned to the Macdonald budget.

Support the Students' Council fights against fee increases. Call for the resignation of any Macdonald official who proposes this unjust scheme.

A Concerned student

TO ALL STAFF AND DEGREE STUDENTS

The Budget Planning Group has suggested and the Board of Governors agreed that all students in the University should pay the same fees per credit. For traditional and good reasons fees per credit. For traditional and good reasons fees charged to Agriculture students have been lower than other science students pay but the reasons are no longer valid. We have made a survey of Canadian Faculties of Agriculture and we are the only Faculty paying appreciably lower fees. After discussing with the Students' Council and others I agreed that fees would be raised for next year. The increase agreed on is about mid-way between present charges and those paid by students in other faculties and will be in force two years.

Summarizing the situation, students next year will pay for a 30-credit course \$588 compared to \$525 this year.

	Agriculture	Science etc.
Fee per credit	16.50	19.00
Assume 30-credit course	495	570
Student Services	60	60
Student Societies	33*	28
Total	588	658

* Subject to actions of the Students' Council.

There are numbers of rules for part-time and other students; for amount paid to student services and student societies for those taking less than 24 credits and for special fees. All details will appear in the Faculty Calendar.

I hope you will agree that the compromise is acceptable. No one likes to have fees raised but I believe this is inevitable in this situation. If you have any comments or questions please see me.

THE STAFF AND DIPLOMA STUDENTS

A suggestion was made that all Diploma Students should pay the same fee. I have discussed the principle and the amount with some of the Students and Staff and with the Budget Planning Group. We have agreed that this is reasonable and the Board of Governors accepted that a fee of \$325 should be charged all students in both years. For historical reasons Diploma Students paid less for Student Services than other students and thus next year will pay the same rate. Thus fees for next year will total \$418. I am aware that this increase may cause hardship for some students and we are currently examining scholarship and loan funds to optimize the value of these to academically qualified needy students.

Dean Blackwood

CHILE CONT'D FROM PAGE 3

offered the U. S. State Department \$1 million to stop Allende from being confirmed in Chile's congress as president. In his campaign, Allende had threatened to nationalize ITT's Chilean subsidiary, Compania de Telefonos de Chile (Chiltelco). Nothing came of ITT's offer to the State Department, although throughout Allende's campaign ITT had vainly tried to prod the State Department into action, and got no response from other American enterprises in Chile when it offered to aid them in opposing Allende. In March 1971, ITT offered to sell all of its interest in Chiltelco to the government, whereupon a month later Allende offered the ridiculous sum of \$24 million for the holdings, previously valued of a quarter of a billion dollars.

Further negotiations were fruitless. Allende accused ITT of sabotaging negotiations, and on October 1, 1971 the government confiscated Chiltelco outright. Before seizing the company, Allende had waged a campaign of harassment against Chiltelco, including

physical threats against some of its executives, locking up Chiltelco's general manager and some employees in their office building overnight, damaging the company's books and arresting four company executives on trumped-up charges of fraud. (National Review, April 13, 1973.). (This is a possible motive behind ITT's offer to turnover its Chilean holdings to the government.)

This was some of the background behind the general cancellation of credit to Chile. It is true, as Behind the Coup in Chile charges, that the motive behind the credit freeze was political. Given Allende's campaign and post-electoral intention to "end the domination of the... monopolists," the bankers decided simply that Chile was a bad risk. No, they did not march into Chile and hold Allende at gunpoint. They did not parade gunboats of Valparaiso, or mobilize an army along Chile's borders. They were just unwilling to help Allende pretend that socialism is a system that can co-exist with the victim whose sacrifice keeps it going.

What the Left tendentiously refers to as "aggression" and "economic sabotage" was simply the refusal of Chile's creditors and investors to supply capital, credit or other aid to a regime sworn to their destruction. (W.F. Buckley sums it up nicely:

The Real Repression

Yes, there was repression - real repression in Chile. It was repression which the Left had tried to ignore or misrepresent because it occurred at the instigation of Salvador Allende.

Allende's first line of attack was on the media. Unlike the economic sector, he found it more necessary to preserve the "democratic" and "legal" facade when dealing with the less tractable segments of radio and the press. The major right-wing paper El Mercurio, a constant thorn in Allende's side, became a target early in Allende's tenure. Tax inspectors frequently visited their offices. Their credit was frozen, the wages of its employees were increased by decree, and they were subject to harassment by a Communist-controlled union. The government then dusted off an old, dormant law to arrest a high-ranking executive. Chile's main supplier of newsprint, Compania Papeles y Cartones, was under constant threat of nationalization. A state-owned newsprint supplier would obviously mean government control over the supply of newsprint to opposition papers. The opposition press charged that the government was deliberately fomenting strikes against the newsprint company to provide an excuse to take over the management. At the same time the government was offering exorbitant prices for the company's stock. W.F. Buckley claimed that "opposition newspapers (were) technically free, but the economic attrition, carefully orchestrated by state agencies, (made) their survival problematic." (National Review, July 20, 1973).

Allende's second line of attack was against the people themselves. The government showed exactly what sort of interpretation it would put on the phrase "freedom of expression" in December 1971 during the "March of the Empty Pots". On December 3, at least 5,000, possibly more than 15,000 (by Newsweek's estimate) working-class and middle-class women paraded through Santiago's streets, banging pots and pans, to protest the food shortages. As they passed posters of Castro (finishing a 27-day visit to Chile) they booed and chanted "Chile St, Cuba, No?" As they approached the Presidential Palace, Mobs of MIR youths charged out of side streets throwing stones into the crowd of women. Brawls broke out between other gangs of right-wing youths and the Miristas, and the demonstration quickly erupted into a two-day riot. When the police moved in, they

did not aim their tear-gas and water cannon at the Miristas or the right-wing toughs, but at the women. Allende then decreed a state of emergency and authorized censorship, arrests without warrant and a ban on street assemblies.

Freedom of expression was in many cases restricted to certain groups of people. In March 1972 Allende banned another women's march to protest his policies but allowed another rally by his supporters. Many other planned anti-Allende demonstrations received similar treatment in 1972.

The pattern of Allende's nationalization revealed a touch of Machiavellian astuteness. By nationalizing the banks in 1972, Allende obtained a potent weapon to make private business still holding out to toe the line. Confiscations of private assets accelerated throughout 1971 and 1972.

Agricultural production stagnated under the uncertainty of Allende's "agrarian reform," which meant the wholesale takeover of private farms by government managers, or the free hand given to MIR's guerrillas to overrun other private farms.

Popular resistance to the Allende regime grew steadily, culminating in the truckers' and professionals' strikes of 1972 and 1973. In 1972 in the southern province of Cautin, small landholders organized to form a "guardia Blanca" to repossess farms taken over by the Miristas, and eventually the holdings seized under Allende's "land reform." Demonstrations organized by Allende's opponents, when they were allowed, consistently drew far greater numbers than the ones organized by Allende's supporters. Over 300,000 Chileans are said to have fled the country during the Allende regime, but the government moved to close that loophole by taking control of airline ticket sales in January 1972 under the pretext of dwindling foreign reserves.

Intimidation and the threat of civil war were hung over the heads of Allende's parliamentary opposition. On November 4, 1971 he reiterated his intention to convert the legislature into a "people's assembly," which in the tradition of communist government would be a group of Party yes-men whose job would be to rubber-stamp Party ukases. In January 1972, the leader of the National party was arrested on charges of uttering "subversive and seditious" statements. Allende threatened to dissolve Congress when it demanded a plebiscite following his veto of a constitutional amendment designed to limit his powers to expropriate the remnant of Chile's private enterprise. The far left wing of the Unidad Popular, represented by labour militant Alberto Balvez, declared that on the President's call, they

would overwhelm Congress, El Mercurio (the opposition paper), the courts and the armed forces. Under the pretext of the abortive June 29 coup, Allende threatened to outlaw two right-wing parties, and closed down El Mercurio for a week.

Allende asked congress to escalate the current "state of emergency" to a "state of siege," under which all civil rights are suspended and the government can arrest anyone without warrant. Congress refused. And the leftist tirade about "repression" under the Chilean junta can be put into proper perspective by this fact: the September coup took place just in time to abort an armed uprising by the southern guerillas and the soviets ("cordones") in the northern cities - to be launched by the slaughter of 1,000 people on a proscription list found in a safe in the Ministry of the Interior. The list included leading opposition politician, businessmen and intellectuals. Weapons for the uprising were being received from Russia and Cuba, hidden in bags of sugar or even among works of art.

"Socialism" is commonly distinguished from "communism" by describing the former as democratic while the latter is totalitarian. To emphasize the point, socialism is often called "social democracy". When Salvador Allende introduced his brand of socialism, the distinction between "democratic" socialism and dictatorship was finally revealed for the illusion it really was. Freedom and individual rights are not identical with democracy, as such, and democratic socialism is not a system of freedom. As Allende died on September 11, so died another of the great left-liberal myths. There is no peaceful road to socialism.

However, another great myth promulgated by the liberals and their intellectual brethren farther to the left remains to be exploded. Chile's fascistic military regime does not represent the fundamental alternative to Allende, because Chile, like most countries, in the Third World, developed a colossal system of economic regulation, government intervention in trade and political corruption with its attendant encroachment on the lives and liberty of Chileans. A fascist military regime would not change this situation. The only valid alternative to Allende or fascism is capitalism and free enterprise, which implies a government whose function is limited to the control of persons who initiate force, violence or coercion, and the arbitration of disputes which the citizens involved could not settle peacefully themselves. In this context, the democratic structure makes sense. Its principal value as a means of selecting who shall form the government, is that it offers more political freedom than any other possible system.

Peter Wrenshall

COMING EVENTS

CARNAVAL QUEEN

Mon. Jan. 28

Dept. of Microbiology will be presenting to lectures on: **Structure and Biosynthesis of Bacterial Cell Walls** given by Dr. Jack L. Strominger of Harvard University. Place: Biology Bldg. B216, Time: 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. Structure and biosynthesis of bacterial cell walls. 4:30 - 6:00 p.m. How penicillin kills bacterial to 8:00 p.m. Informal discussion.

Jan. 30

The Naturalists' Club will hold its next meeting at 8:00 p.m. in room B216 (Biology Bldg). Dr. Swales will be speaking on Bees, Birds and

Flowers of the Arctic. Come and bring a friend!

Thurs. Jan. 31

Department of Agriculture Research Seminar: Steroid Estrogen Conjugates in the Plasma and Urine of Vertebrates presented by Mr. Albert H-H. Chan. Macdonald College in Rm. C150 (Chemistry Bldg.), 11:00 a.m.

Sports Highlights:

Hockey:

January 28 (mon.) Canton and Mac Abbott Time: 7:30 p.m.

Womens Basketball:

January 29: McGill and Mac-Abbott

January 31: Mac Abbott and Loyola

Thurs. Feb. 7

Department of Microbiology Evening Seminar Series: Dr. D.S. Clark of the National Research Council of Canada will speak on **Sampling of Foods for Microbiological Analysis** in Rm. B216 (Biology Bldg) at 8:00 p.m.

Department of Agricultural Chemistry Research Seminar: **Organization of a Quality Control Laboratory** by Mr. Paul Frey of Reckitt and Coman (Canada) Ltd. Place: Rm C 150 (Chemistry Bldg). Time: 11:30 a.m.



This year, running for Carnival Queen '74 are the above nominees combined from both John Abbott and Macdonald:

Bottom Row: Maureen Dunne, Peggy Pitchard, Janet Janes, Eileen Grimsgaard, Sandie Currie.

Top Row: Gail Rasberry, Sonja Ulver, Claire St. Aubin, Susan Hawker, Elspeth McCallum, Laura Cullen.

All are welcome to attend the Carnival Queen Fashion Show on Friday February 1st at 7:30 p.m. in the Centennial Centre Lounge. This is the event that kicks off the week's happenings and narrows down the list of nominees to the five finalists.

MACDONALD'S RESIDENCES

Considering the rules which the students are supposed to practice and the role of the Residence House Committee, the Residence Business Office, the Inter-Residence Council, we wonder why such rules exist and we question ourselves on the purpose of the above organizations. Here is what I mean. One of the roles of the House Committee is to prepare a Residence Handbook of which the final draft must be submitted to the Residence Business Office by June first. However the Britain's House Committee did not present this handbook last year and neither the year before. Why? This is the big question. Why didn't the Britain House Committee do it and why didn't the Residence Business Office ask for it. According to me, there is a lack of responsibilities from each party. However, this example is not the only one. There are still many others.

There are some questionable roles of the House Committee.

1- To make rules of conduct and modify them if necessary at least once a year. These rules should be consistent with

the status of McGill's rules. These are to be reviewed by the existing and incoming executives of the House Committee and the Residence Directors in order to be revised in time for the next years Residence Handbook.

Firstly, the rules of conduct are not being posted in the residence or are not posted in sufficient areas. Rules of conduct are easily made but what is their purpose if they are not posted up? Try to imagine the efforts of a government's resolution without newspapers? Secondly, the rules can be changed more than once a year. If the need be, the House committee not only has to change these rules, but must. Consequently these have not been changed in the last three years since the Residence Handbook has not been published. Still, I question why!

2- To be responsible for discipline and for the imposition of penalties.

I am taking the liberty to ask the Britain House Committee if there is a discipline at all in the residence. I saw enough inadmissible thing at the first

semester to ask what is discipline; what is normal behaviour. Is it normal behaviour to bother students who are really willing to succeed, to study close to a stereo at maximum volume and this, with an average of five nights out of seven? Is it normal behaviour to set fire in the bathrooms? Is it normal behaviour to spread out all the feathers of a pillow in the hall and rooms? Is it normal behaviour to throw beer bottles down the third floor? Is it normal behaviour to pull on the intercom wires until they brake, is it normal? It's disgusting but students do it. Why?

3- To act in the interest of residence students to attain adequate living quarters.

How many students know that the House Committee has money to organize recreation? How many of you know that this money comes from the caution deposit (\$50) that you pay when you register for residence? In fact, the House Committee has the interest on the money, i.e., the interest on about 20,000 dollars. Then, since the House Committee has money, why don't we have a television room? Is it because Stewart

WOODSMEN COMPETITION

It's time again to split! But you don't have to leave the campus. No the excitement will be right here, Feb. 2nd, at Macdonald College with the 14th Annual International Intercollegiate Woodsman's Competition. This is a competitive display; reviving the ancient arts of the forest.

See great big hunks of man skillfully trim trees with axes sharp enough to shave. Watch teams skit through logs with cross-cut saws in less time than it takes a chainsaw. Gawk

as axes split hairs at twenty paces. This is much more is for you to enjoy and participate in.

Yes participate in. You can be an official and see all these amazing things first-hand. It does not matter if you are male or female or even if you know anything about the events. If you want to be an official we'll try to find you a place. But sign up right away at the C.C. desk.

See ya there with the other "hack-artists".

Hall has one? Why don't we have a recreation center in the residence to change our minds during weekends. All these existed before. But why not now?

Obviously, I must agree with the House Committee and the Residence Business Office that they are not entirely to blame. The main question is one of education of students. But this is not a reform center. We hope we are dealing with responsible human beings. However, the Residence Business Office should and must resolve this outgrown problem. It must

provide a housekeeper during weekends, accentuate cleanliness during the week and so forth. (The question of cleaning is as important as organization and discipline and this is the duty of the Residence Business Office.) Studies are now too expensive and still more with the recent raise in fees to take the risk of failing a semester because of an inappropriate atmosphere to study. Now, is the present climate a healthy one?

Alain Richard
Brittain Hall

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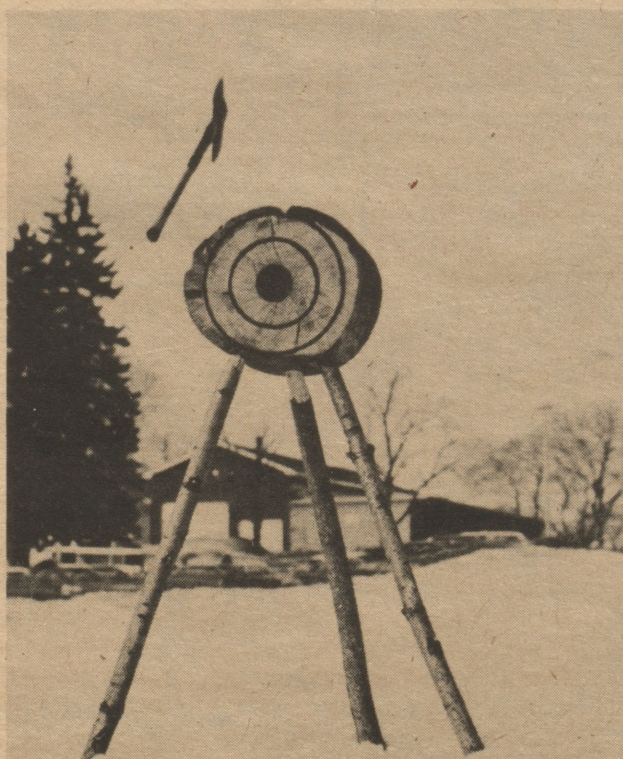
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'74

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COOPERATION

OR THEY'LL SEND ME...



AND
YOU
CAN'T
MISS



...TA GIT YA

CLASSIFIED ADS

Happy New Year from the Hot House.

Welcome to Macdonald, Dr. E. Fillmore and Family.

To Steven T.: Meet me at the beer party on the 5th. I'll be the girl with the guaratine sign around my neck and the penicillin pills on my hand.

Signed' Marilyn

Thanks, Bill, Kevin, Steve, Al, Bob, Stan, Jamie, Ron, Dr. Bider, Titman, Tony, Eric, and the Blue Nun, Boggsie, Pierre, Jim, Bob T., Dave, Eric, Prof. MacArthur, Prof. Jones, Elie, Gary, Paul E. Y., James (Maudit), Rod, Claude, Peter, and Linda Lovelace and her demonstrations of the enivonmental impact of two pipelines through the Mackenzie delta. That was the best party I ever went to.

Signed, Jim

Congratulations to Dave Henderson of the Varsity Hockey team on his excellent performance in the College vs. Junior All Star game held earlier this month.

As the wheel Grinds still Stinks. A friend.

As the Wheel Grinds is the best article in this paper. Anonymous Admirer (A.A.)

Georgie M. for Carnival Queen! "You don't have to be happy to be gay."

For Sale: Pigeons' made to order for pies' roasts, or fries, contact Farnham Fats, anytime, in room M-110 or leave a note with "Bruce" the pigeon.

Is it true that Dr. E. Fillmore is the only fully clothed, stand up comedian with a PhD., that reminds me of a story...

For Sale: Pair of Blizzard skis, Solomon Bindings, Reiker boots to fit woman's foot size 8. Hardly used. Package originally bought for \$190. Will take best offer. Phone Janet at 457-9362, after 6.

Congratulations to Jamie and Karen from Bob and Sandy, Al and Lydia, Jim and Janet.

Get ready for spring! Join the Newfoundland Seal Club. Will have a practice before the hunt when the J.A.C. students have spring petition. Remember our Motto: "Ouate de Phoque..."

Is it true that staff cager,

Dr. Dennis W., dribbles before he shoots?

Is it true that Gayle T. is going to be a "Carnival Queen" when she grows up?

Permanent Class Executive, chosen at the Jan. 16 meeting of the Class of 1974 B. Sc. Agr. and B. Sc. F. Sc.: Pres.: Al McWilliams, V. Pres.: Bev Bennett, Sec.-Treas. Steve Horner, Committee: Peter Terauds, Brent Parkinson, Judy Coveny, Colleen Service, Valedictorian: Jim Gendron.

The entire female membership of the Class of '74' has been voted "Carnival Queen(s)", by a selected panel of judges' who have meticulous taste in women, headed and advised by James (Maudit) B.

Hey! Crocus Crew, how does your garden grow?

Agronomy Dept., you'd better go over your budget, Dr. Klink has to Moonlight (Daylight?) as a Gazette paper boy. He was recently seen delivering papers to Robertson Terrace in the early hours.

Girls on third floor Main: The following are still single: Roger Titman, Billy C., Steven H. (he has a job too), Billy S., Ross M. (he has a great potential to do postgrad work), and Brent P. (the strong silent type).

Philosophy Corner, with Peter K.: "Remember you are what you eat."

The only thing that's missing from the post grad intramural hockey team is Mustard and Reush.

Have you seen two beautiful suntanned girls in the area? Yes, they have just returned from Argentina. However EL... claims that it washes away.!!!

To the Q.A.A.: Where are the officals at the Hockey games???

Ma... (you know who) was found wearing face make-up to hide those dark frekles of hers, she got visiting a friend of hers down under, (they also disappear very quickly). For further evidence phone Happy Holidays to Lorraine, Maurice, Christine, Steven and Horacio. From "Soy Turista" and Effy.

Thanks for a great trip back Capt. Freddie from two admirers.

ATHLETICS

What is the name of the Macdonald — John Abbott Football Team?

What is that bunch of early-risers who go up to the Beef Barn to practise chopping called? If you don't know te answers to these questions, read on. If you do know the answers, read on just the same, there is bound to be something in this article that you didn't know.

Football kicked off the varsity program at Macdonald for 1973-74. After a rather shaky start the Clansmen showed the form that carried them to division champions last year. Football, however, is not the only varsity sport at Macdonald. The point is, did you ever stop to think how much it costs to run a football team or an entire varsity program for that matter?

The varsity budget for 1973-74 was as follows:

Men's Program:

Basketball	3,785.00
Football	6,985.00
Hockey	6,555.00
Waterpolo	670.00
Soccer	700.00
Rugger	390.00
Woodsmen	770.00
	\$19,855.00

Women's Program:

Field Hockey	905.00
Basketball	2,013.00
Ice Hockey	2,145.00
Volleyball	1,920.00
	6,983.00
General	3,100.00
Total Budget	\$29,938.00

Macdonald College and John Abbott College are each responsible for paying one half of the budget (approximately \$15,000.00). How does Macdo-

nald College pay its share of the budget? In the Student Handbook given out at registration, the student Society Fee, including Athletics, is \$28.00; \$10.00 of this is earmarked for varsity sports. With a population of 500 students who paid activitie fees, that is \$5,000; another \$5,000 comes from the Stewart Fund. The Macdonald College operating athletics budget, which is responsible for intramurals, athletic administration, rinks gyms, etc., but does not include varsity sports in the budget, this year managed to account for \$3,000. Only \$130 was raised at the Halloween Beer Party and the Student's Council agreed to pay the remaining \$1,700 if the program was unable to cut costs on the budget. That sums up how Mac students support varsity sports with the aid of the Stewart family and McGill.

The Varsity program is far from over this year, there are both Men's and Women's basketball, and hockey, as well as waterpolo and Woodsmen, who will be hosting the largest Woodsmen Competition of it's kind in Eastern North America on February 2. The students who play on these teams are not paid for their efforts and deserve our support by attending games to cheer them on.

What is the future of variety sports at Macdonald? The Quebec University Athletic Association will not allow the use of CEGEP players on QUAA teams for the coming season. The decision has been appeal-

ed, but there is little chance that the QUAA will change it's decision. It is doubtful that Macdonald will be able (not ineligible) to play in the QUAA in major sports such as football. If there is sufficient interest to field teams in basketball or hockey, teams playing on limited or exhibition schedule could be arranged. The elimination of major sports would reduce the costs of a varsity program considerably.

A meeting of Men's and Women's Athletic Association, Athletic Coordination of Macdonald College and Students Council was held last week to discuss varsity sports at Macdonald. It was felt that varsity sports was important to Macdonald College and that since it would not be possible to continue the same program with John Abbott College, that a varsity program suited to the students at Macdonald College be set up. The athletic representatives also discussed intramural sports on campus and suggested that a survey of what students would like in the way of an intramural and a varsity program be done by questionnaire.

Everyone should have filled out one of these athletic questionnaires and returned it to the Centennial Centre desk. If you haven't filled one out yet, please for so as soon as possible.

The sooner a program is organized this spring term, the smoother it will operate next fall.

Steve Horner,
Chairman, Athletic Board

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